The Cimes.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREET, GEORGE F, NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE IT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS Me-BWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895,

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Dove Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple. Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall. Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall, Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Ionacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hull.

M. Hail.

Fraternity Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.

Mutual Lodge, K. of H., Druids' Hail.

Dale Lodge, K. of H., Owens' Hail.

(Ed Dominion Council, A. L. of H.,

Druids' Hail.

Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller

Hail.

Rebarend, L. and Lodge, Golden Chain, Central n. Sheet Iron, and Cornice Workers, Cagle Hall.

Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Schil-Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. A. M. Hall. lew South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets. Finity Temple, L. O. G. T. Central

Company A. First Regiment, Armory, R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall. Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall. Virginia Lodge, Shield of Honor, Smith's Hall. Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gate-wood's Hall.

THE MANDATE OF THE PEOPLE. The lesson of Virginia's election is that

amended at the approaching session of the Legislature. The man who cannot read that as the important declaration by the people of Virginia is blind indeed We take it, therefore, as a foregone conclusion that all parties will agree, when first and the most important duty that tion, then, is in what way shall the law be amended? It is not amendment that will enable sharp officers to make illiterate men vote the opposite way to their wishes, but amendment that will enable them to vote as they wish. This is the lesson of last Tuesday's election. We repeat the question, then, how is this end to be attained?

The first question to be determined will be whether amendments are to be for mulated in a secret caucus or whether they shall be framed and debated in the is clearly of opinion that the Democrats blunder if they determine that the law is to be amended only in such particulars caucus. The people of Virginia abhor the caucus and all other methods of secret deliberation concerning their interests. They want to know whatever is proposed or said concerning matters that affect their interests, and they want all of their legislation openly proposed in the halls of their legislative body reported to them by the press, with the discussion of their representatives. The Democratic majority in the Legislature can, of course, at all times put an embargo upon any legislation inimical to the interests of the people of Virginia, but no legislation can be inimical to their interests that is intended to secure fair elections, and the cause of fair elections courts all the suggestions that can come from any quarter. Our election laws are not election laws for the people of Virginia, and Republicans Populists, Prohibitionists, as well as Democrats, have a right to have what they think best in them at least heard and considered. We hope, therefore, that our party will appoint strong elections committees, on which all parties shall have representation, but of which, of course, Democrats shall have the majority and that all propositions for amending the election laws shall be openly made in considered and reported on by them, and that these reports shall be debated and discussed before all the people of Virginia in open legislative session

gentlemen elected on the "Honest Elec ons" platform shall drop their already drafted bill. There is a great deal of prejudice against that bill, and it will simply be a fire-brand in the Legislature. Let any gentleman make any proposition that is contained in that bill that he likes, but let it come as an independent proposition, and not as an effort to force that bill upon the Legislature.

important thing, though, after all, is in what respect shall the law be amended? An official ballot, but not the kind we now have, and the secluded booth are popular, and should be held on to. But in what respect shall the law be otherwise amended? There are several es, with liberty to the voter to ask the judges whether his ballot is properly marked. Others propose that the consta-ble be abolished and that the judges be required to mark the ballot for an illitstate voter. Others propose that the con-stable be abolished, the official ballot be osted outside the voting place with an mblem over each ticket to denote that ticket, and that the voter be required to mark his own ballot by comparing it with the emblem that denotes the party's ticket

is an important factor in helping along the voters, the voter should have the right to ask the judges if it had been marked according to his wishes. We make these suggestions with diffidence, but with an earnest desire to aid in arriving at the common need, a perfectly fair election, and we are ready to sup-port any other suggestions that may seem to tend in that direction.

HOW THE FIELD NOW LOOKS.

How the field now looks.

It is now a solid North and West, instead of a solid South, with all of the border States, and some of the Southern trembling in the balance, and inclining toward Republicanism. Either last year or this, the Republicans have carried every State north of the 35th parallel but one, and the margin in that was very narrow. There are to-day only nine States to be reckoned safely Democratic, or exactly one in five of the whole Union—since Utah has practically become the forty-fifth State. Those are Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi; Louisiaça, Arkansas, and Texas. Six others are debatable ground—Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri—with the chances deededly in favor of the Republicans in half of them. The other thirty, or exactly two-thirds of the whole, ought steaffastly to be kept in the Republican column.

The New York Tribune has thus stated The New York Tribune has thus stated

the case, and a melancholy picture it is. that the overflowing Treasury turned turned to him empty; that under Hardand imposed on a nearly bankrupt tional Treasury, it is as amazing as it the confidence of the people which had been transferred to it from the Repub-

We may, when they get into full control, confidently look for a Republican programme of the old school-except the force-bill. That iniquity, we are glad never had any use for him except as voter. We may expect a free and easy administration of all existing penalong without the revenue from it. The tariff will be increased, and to this we would not, under the existing demands on our Treasury, object, provided it was tariff. They do not think they are really taking money from some citizens and giving it to others. The idea that the Government is for all alike has never yet gotten into their minds.

As to financial legislation, we may bid good-bye to any hope for State banks of issue. The "battle-born and bloodbonds payable explicitly in gold. This will help the credit of this Government.

gressmen with their financial views, so much out of harmony with the ruling come tax. It is enough to know that the legislation of the Democrats was not an antidote for the poison put into our national system by the Republicans, and that the threats of financial revolution made boldly by leading Democrats, alarmed thoughtful men of both parties, and these, with local disturbing elements, as Gorman in Maryland, brought about the direful overthrow of the party. But, be it remembered, Democratic principles are as immortal as any of the laws of nature. Whatever is wise and just in the established relationship between the people and their government must be from the adoption of some Democratic principle.

The sad fact is, however, our own socalled Democrats did not know-or, if they did, feared to put in practice-the principles of their own party.

It will not always be so.

DELUSIVE FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The destruction by fire on the evening of election-day of the fire-proof Manha tan Bank building, in New York city, has naturally created much anxiety in the such buildings. It will be remembered that a fire-proof hotel was utterly destroyed by fire caught across the street from Dr. Talmage's burning Tabernacle Marked attention is now drawn to those towering edifices which are going up in ulus of competitive advertising methods carried out in the buildings themselves, have reached their greatest height in New

York and Chicago. ered with a veneer of brick or stoneliterally in one building we have recently seen under construction in New York-a mere veneer of granite so thin that the blocks of the outer wall looked more like large pavement flag-stones set on edge suppose a safe building should be con-

When a fire attacks these walls they give away, and the metal frames twist and bend under the heat, and then down goes the building. These experiments may in the day of trial prove worse than the old-fashioned brick and wood houses. Where the walls are of solid brick, of thickness proportionate to their height-as, for instance, the Gallego Mills building, of this city-they will not only stand by themselves, as did the Gallego walls after the fire of 1866, and as the rotunda walls now do at the University, but if fitted with iron or steel frames within such walls, would so protect them as to make a really fire-proof building.

After all, in the case of fires "the ounce

buildings just vanished away together. A against fire.

A CHILD'S LIFE OF GENERAL LEE. The Baughman Stationery Company, of Richmond, have published a life of General Robert E. Lee, for children, in easy words, by Mrs. Mary L. Williamson, which we regard as a clear and important addition to child's literature. The principal events of General Lee's life are detailed in a plain and simple manner that enables a child to comprehend the narrative with ease. And children cannot have the lessons of this great and good man's life too much impressed upon them. They should be instructed in his career and course of life from the time they are able to read until they are sufficiently matured to select their own realing. Every child will become a better man or woman for studying the record of this noble man, and learning his unfaltering devotion to the discharge of his duty, whatever that duty may have been.

A copy of this publication has been laid on our table, and we have gone over its pages with the greatest pleasure, and we should be glad to think it was in the hands of every little boy and girl in Vir-

The movement by a number of prominent ladies of Richmond to raise funds to assist in rebuilding the rotunda and University, should meet with a hearty every dollar raised is so much towards realizing a noble object. We are glad to see so many ladies of this city interesting themselves in this food work, and The Times, as a friend of the University and the cause of higher education in the State, wishes the ladies abundant success in their undertaking.

A WISE NEGRO TEACHER. Work of the Temperance-Industrial and

College Institute at Claremont. To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I realize the fact that my race will solve its own problem and work out its own salvation, and every time we make a friend of the white man at home

make a friend of the white man at home we are proving to the country and to the world that we are becoming more and more intelligent. Neither of the political parties in this country can solve the negro problem.

The solution of the race problem depends entirety upon the intelligence of the colored man. Wealth and intelligence, religion and morality, economy and skilled labor, political discretion, race pride, and true manhood, are the lessons that must be taught the uestro in order that he may Jake his place among the men of this country. We are teaching the men of this country. We are teaching the men of the country, we are teaching the young negro to work and to take pride in the prosperity of his country, and to hate the evils that surround him, whether it is found in a white man or in a black man.

The school of which I am founder and President is gradually growing. We are poor, but not ashamed of the work, and we feel assured that we are not only proving ourselves helpful to the negro here, but we are helpful also to the white man. We feel that by educating the hand, the head, and the hearts of our young men and women, we shall be making in Virginia many friends, both for our State and our race. Very truly yours.

Claremont, Va., Nov. 4, 1895.

and our race. Very truly yours.

JOHN J. SMALLWOOD.

Claremont, Va., Nov. 4, 1895.

THREE COFFINS IN ONE GRAFE.

In Indiana Court is Puzzled Over a Pecultar Damage Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 7 .- Judge McMaster, of the Superior Court, has been wrestling with a novel question of ed for precedents by which to decide the case, in the decisions of every State in the Union, but has found none.

Many years ago, Mrs. Rhodious, a wealthy widow, and Mrs. John Caffee were warm friends, and when the lat-ter died, Mrs. Rhodious was one of the most sincere mourners. Caffee was in poor circumstances, and buried hi was the affection of Mrs. Anothous with the deceased that she wanted the re-mains to lie where she herself would some time be buried. So, she finally

of his wife, and place the remains in her own lot, in Crown Hill Cemetery. For twelve years the body lay in the grave in the pretentious lot of the widow. In the mean time Caffee had prospered, In the mean time Caffee had prospered, and last summer he concluded to purchase a lot and erect a suitable monument upon it. He determined to remove the remains of his wife from the Rhodious lot, and place them at the foot of the family monument. Within two feet of the surface of the grave they came to a coffin. A stroke or two of the spade hrought them to another. A short distance further down a third was revealed. This proved to be the remains of his wife. He discovered that the first corpse unearthed was that of a relative of Mrs. Rhodious, and the second that of a porter at a hotel of which Mrs. Rhodious was the proprietor. The body of Mrs. Caffee was removed to her husband's lot, and the other two bodies were placed in the grave, one on bodies were placed in the grave, one on top of the other. Caffee then institu-led suit against Mrs. Rhodious for trespass, alleging the circumstances as nar-rated, and placing his damages at \$3,000. The Court is now trying in vain to find something analogous to it in the books.

Despised His Opportunities for Good,

The occupation of Gorman was trad-ing in power secured by corruption, ei-ther in the form of spoils, or in a baser form. He was the avowed and con-temptuous foe of the principles professed in the platforms of his party, and which the President and the majority of the party in Congress sought to apply—tariff reform and civil-service reform. He organized a little band of brigands in the Senate, and "held up" the large but reform. and civil-service reform. He organized a little band of brigands in the Senate, and "held up" the tariff bill until he and they received the ransom they demanded. In his own State, he seized and kept the machinery of his party, through patronage, through intrigue and corruption, and through violence. He despised the law and the principles the law is meant to enforce. The power of legislation was to him simply a source of profit and political influence. Administrative offices in the hands of his associates and subordinates were used in a like manner. Living in a small State, with a normally heavy Democratic majority, he was able with the machinery under his control to heavy Democratic majority, he was able with the machinery under his control to sway his party and maintain his position. Owing to the narrow Democratic majority in the Scenate, he was able from this positioz, to dominate the councils of his party. He became a person of national importance, and gave to the Democracy a stamp of treachery, hypocrisy and corruption, which the best efforts of the best men could not wholly do away with while he remained in control in his State. He has finally been overthrown by Democratic votes. With this riddance, and that accomplished in Kentucky, the party is immensely strengthened.—New York Times.

"To Thine Own Self be True."

The lesson of the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Kentucky, is of one tenor. he wishes to vote.

Our own opinion is that a combination of the last two suggestions might best attain the object. The ballot should be posted under any circumstances, and whether the constable be abolished or not, and we believe that an honest constable of the last two bullding.

Maryland, and Kentucky, is of one tenor. No party can govern the country that is not true to itself. The Democracy can only maintain the confidence of the people by putting aside the huckstering, people by putting aside the huckstering, professional leadership with which the party has been cursed, and which has under the constable be abolished or not, pointed hoose in 1971, when all sorts of

THE STATES MILITARY.

COL. JO LANE STERN SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

It Shows a Decrease in Numbers, but at Increase in Efficiency-A Number of Valuable Recommendations.

Colonel Jo Lane Stern, Assistant Inmector-General, has submitted his annual report to the Adjutant-General, which contains a number of interesting statements. In his report, Colonel Stern The annual inspection and muster of

1895 having been completed, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the same, with muster-rolls of each

The force is 182 less than last year, being 3,006, of which the thirty-seven white infantry companies, the five troops of cavalry, and three batteries of ar-tillery, aggregate 217 officers and 2.23 men; and the nine colored infantry com-panies, 49 officers and 523 men. Of the whole force, 83 per cent, were present at inspection—a slight gain over last year, and highten than ever before at-tained.

letter was sent out from this office to each commandant, requesting that all useless men be discharged or dropped. This request was communicated to the several company commanders by the regiment and battalion commanders, with instructions to apply for discharges for such men or for orders to drop them. men or for orders to drop then instructions were generally cor plied with, but some company command-ers, judging from the number present at inspection, did not do so. It is rec-ommended that the company commanders be required to cut their rolls down to he effective force. During the year two new infantry com-

panies were mustered into the service one at Manchester and one at Fredericksburg. The former is treated in this report as Company G, First Regiment of Infantry, and the latter as Company K, of the Third Regiment. The material in both companies is very good.

MADE ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The following commands made 100 per cent. present at inspection: Company F, First Regiment, Infantry. Troops A, B, and G, First Regiment

Company A. Fourth (Blues') Battalion

Battery A, First Battalion. Artillery

general service than any other part of
the force their absence is inexcusable,
and should be bed the subject of action by the brigade
commander. The heutenant-colonel
of the Second Regiment Infantry
has not resided in the State for about
a year. The second lieutenant of Company A, Third Battalion of Infantry
(Portsmouth), has not been present with
his company for duty since the inhis company for duty since the in spection of 1894.

Examining boards were created at several stations during the tours of inspection, and quite a large number of officers were examined, reports of which have heretofore been forwarded. It is believed that there are fewer officers at this time "not passed" than ever before. The general condition of the force has somewhat improved. The companies recommended for dishandment at the last inspection have, with the exception of one, been dishanded. That company—D. First Battalion, Colored (Fredericksburg), still remains, but it was manifest to yourself, as you were present at the inspection this year, that it is far below the standard. I am obliged to repeat the recommendation of last year.

The change in strength of the several organizations is not very great, except at headquarters of the First Regiment of largeting. There is a loss at these

trousers are much worn and solied, and present a very bad appearance. In the Third Battalien Infantry, they are worn Third Battalien Infantry, they have baye ut and are unserviceable.

out and are unserviceable. None have been issued to this command for three years. Requisitions should be promptly filled, if a creditable appearance is to be maintained in that battation.

As all the blouses have the U. S. button, and the State regulation calls for the Virginia button, there is a general disregard of the State order. Either the blouse should be drawn without the button, and the proper button be issued separately, or the order should be countermanded.

ton, and the groper button separately, or the order should be countermanded.

Only a small number of the rifles recommended in last year's report to be remilled have been sent to the arsenal for that purpose. The others are almost useless, and should be sent at once. The companies in which this is necessary need not be again designated.

There are yet a few commadus not supplied with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, leggins, or some of these articles; and canteens without straps have recently been furnished to Companies B and E. Second Battalion, at Norfolk. All commands should at once be supplied with these very necessary articles; and those on hand needing repairs should receive attention. There are many pairs of leggins that could be put in order at trifling expense, but if not attended to, will be thrown away.

Attention is again called to the failure in some commands to keep books and papers properly prepared. Recommendation has several times been made that roster and order-books be sent to restmental or battalion headquarters, and there put in proper condition, but this not having been done, it is now suggested, since all the force except the two colored battalions are in the First Brigade, that the brigade adjutant-general be directed to perform this service, and that proper compensation be made eral be directed to perform this service, and that proper compensation be made to him for the labor.

DISCIPLINE GENERALLY GOOD. The headquarters-books of the Third Regiment Infantry are not written up. The colonel commanding stated that no appropriation for that purpose had been made. Steps should at once be taken in this matter.

in this matter.

Discipline is generally good. The foundation of an effective service depends almost entirely upon the captains of the companies. The officers generally are alive to their duties, but occasionally are alive to their duties. are alive to their duties, but occasionary instances of stack discipline appear. It is usually on the part of some goodhearted officer, who does not wish to be strict on what he calls "the boys," or it is some officer who is himself lacking in qualifications to command. It may be from indisposition, or for want of time to attend to the duties of the of-

through this report to the Military Board, that fnasmuch as there is a continued failure on the part of some companies to keen the State property in order, it would be well to readopt the pian of deducting from the company allowance such a sum as will be sufficient penalty for this dereliction of duty. The good effect of this rule was very apparent when it was followed heretofore.

It is also suggested that until the preservation of the State property be better assured, and officers held accountable for its loss or destruction, there should be no general issue of overcoats and blankets, many requisitions for which have been forwarded. Instead of a general issue a sufficient supply to meet any emergency might be kept at Richmond, Norfolis, and Lynchburg, and issued to troops when called into service. Doubtless satisfactory arrangements could be made to take proper care of this property in these places at small expense.

It is very necessary to organize the

expense.

It is very necessary to organize the medical department and keep on hand the usual medical stores. The increase in the number of calls for the volunteers necessitates this step.

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL INSPECTION. The report of Colonel Stern is accompanied by a detailed statement, containing the tactical errors and individual irregularities shown at the annual inspection of the various commands. In his statement Colonel Stern has the following to say in regard to the military organizations stationed in Richmond: First Brigade Headquarters—Alsent, ordnance officer, commissary, and chaplain.

lain.

First Regiment Infantry:
Headquarters, Richmond; inspected by
companies. Absent, Major, ordnance officet, and chaplain. Non-commissioned
staff did not present swords at inspec-Company A-Lieutenants remained at

ompany B-Captain saluted before ping ranks; omitted command for in-ction; several front-rank men omitted dress when ranks were opened. Lieu-ants did not have proper distance in at of company; seven men with red

ing rifle; collars not uniform; seven men with red shoes.

Company D-Captain did not align guides in opening ranks or salute for instructions. Blouses and trousers very much worn and dirty; musicians not instructed in position of seldier; five men with red shoes.

Company E-Leutenant in command repeats word "company" in giving commands; one man wore citizen's trousers; one came without rifle; command "Close chamber!" improperly executed; collars not uniform, worn, and unifdy; three men with red shoes.

Company F-Greatly improved.

with red shoes.

Company F-Greatly improved.

Company G (Manchester)-Several frontrank men did not dress when ranks were
opened; ileutenants not proper distance
in front of company and faced company
during muster; men unsteady in ranks;
no gun slings; blouses badly fitting; three
men with red shoes.

BRISE COMMENT ON THE BLUES. Fourth (Blues) Battalion Infantry—seadquarters, Richmond. Comapny A—rew oily rifles. Company B—Few loose

shoes, several with torn gloves; one man with officer's cap.
Troop G (Henrico)—First lleutenant with afantry sword; surgeon with improper cap, tarnished brasses; many riftes not

infantry (colored)-mond: surgeon with

GIVING-THE PERCENTAGE.

A number of tables are added to the report of Colonel Stern, which give in detail the attendance of the various commands at inspection. In recapitulating the same the inspection officer gives the following percentage as to the attendance:

First Regiment Infantry, 80.1: Second Regiment Infantry, 80.5: Fourth Regiment Infantry, 80.5: Fourth (Blues) Battallon Infantry, 78.5: First Regiment Cavalry, 85.5: First Battallon Artillery, 94.6: Total white volunteers, 82.1: First Battallon Infantry (colored), 81.5: Second Battallon Infantry (colored), 91.6: Total colored volunteers, 85.5; total white and colored volunteers, 85.6: total white and colored volunteers, 85.6:

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Fourth Regiment Was Not Acting a

There seems to be a general desire pr

Escort to the Governor at Atlanta.

There seems to be a general desire prevailing among the military men of this country that General N. A. Miles should be made a licalemant-general of the United States army. It is understood that up to this time the adjutant-generals of twenty States have interested themselved in the movement, and are endeavoring to use what influence they may possess will their senators and congressmen to bring the appointment about. They are prompt the appointment about. They are prompt of in their action not only by the fact that General Miles is a distinguished solder and commands the army, but also by the reason that he is so thoroughly interested in the National Guards of the Country. The gentlemen representing the different States believe that General Mile will do more to increase and build up the National Guards than has ever been done. The resignation of First Liceutenant R. Paymer, of the First Regiment in fantry, Virginia Volunteers, has been accepted by the Commander in-Chief.

Permission has been granted to Majo R. E. Warren, commanding the Thin Estitation Infantry (Portsmouth), to tak his command on a ten days frip to Atlanta, leaving here on November 16th.

The impression has gone forth amon the military organizations of this Stat that the Fourth Regiment Infantry went to Atlanta leaving here on November 16th.

The impression has gone forth amon the military organizations of this Stat that the Fourth Regimen Infantry went to Atlanta and many the case, the regiment and visit the Cotto States Exposition. The Fourth Regimen while the Governor and his party did marrive there until the next evening. Ha the regiment acted as escort to the Governor it would certainly have accompanied him on the trip to Atlanta. The only escort which the Governor did hav was the cade toops of the Virginia Mil tary Institute, and this command had if fix the time for its departure so as i join the Governor and party at Danvilla and from there make the trip on the same train.

Chrysanthemum Silver Tea.

Chrysanthemum Silver Tea.

Chrysanthemum Silver Fea.

This evening, from 7 to 11, at the residence of Dr. R. H. Pitt, 208 Lamb avenue, Barton Heights, the Ladles' Missionary Society of the Rarton Heights Baptist church, of which Mrs. R. H. Pitt is president, will hold a chrysanthemum silver tea, to which a general and cordial invitation is given. There will be music, instrumental and vocal, and a light repast will be served. No charge for admission and no charge for refreshments. Friends are, however, invited to bring a piece of silver (the bigger the better) for the cause of missions. time to attend to the duties of the office.

If regimental and battalion commanders will require monthly reports from the companies these evidences of slack discontrolled the company is destroyed.

If these matters be not promptly handled the evil grows very rapidly and the efficiency of the company is destroyed.

Quite a number of field and staff officers at stations of one company appeared this year at inspection in citizen's dress. They will hereafter in these reports be designated if the failure to appear in uniform be repeated.

It will be seen from the muster rolls that but a small nercentage of the retired officers shows that many of them are not borne on the rolls of their former commands.

In conclusion I respectfully suggest,

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, November term, was in session yesterday with Judges Goff, Simonton, and Brawley, prestuing. The following opinions were rendered by the Court:
Southern Railway Company, purchaser, appellant, against Joseph H. Bouiknight, appellee. In case of Cental Trust Company of New York against Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company. Appeal from Circuit Court of South Carolina. Adirmed.

The Central Trust Company of New Yors, appellant, against Dora Madden, patitioner, appellee. In asses of Printay and Baker, trustees, against Augusta and Railroad Cempany. Appeal from Circuit Court of South Carolina. Adirmed.

William Deavers, phintiff, in error, agairst Samuel Spencer, F. W. Huidekoper, and Reuben Foster, receivers, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, defendants in error. Error to Circuit Court of Eastern District of Virginia, Affirmed.

A G. Ricand, receiver of First National

Pank of Wilmington, N. C., appellant, against the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. Fanny G. Follock and R. F. Tyson, appellers. Appeld from Circuit Court Eastern District of North

Carolina, Affirmed.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, appellant, against Kate
M. Lothrop et als., appellees. Appeal
from Circuit Court. Eastern District of

from Circuit Court. Eastern District of Virginia. Affirmed.
William H. Strictland, master, and claimant of steamship "Clandeboye," appellant, against Leo Lomm, master steam tug "Dauntless," appellee. Appeal from District Court Eastern District of Virginia. Reversed and decree for appellee for \$1,900.

John W. Hinsdale, Raleigh, N. C., Robert O. Burton, Raleigh, N. C. William Houston Kenyon, New York, were admitted as attorneys of the court.

Argument was opened in the case of Fred. Bergner et als. against W. C. Horn et als. Appeal from Circuit Court of Maryland.

Spead_Smither.

Snead—Smither.

Mr. Robert W. Snead, of Goochland, and Miss Mary L. Smither were married at 3 oclock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John A. Smither, No. 2009 Floyd avenue. Rev. I. Morton Mercer officiated. Only the immediate relatives and friends

McCabe's School team will meet the strong eleven of Hampden-Sidney in Pe-tersburg, Monday, and a close game may be expected, as both teams are in fine The Episcopal High School has cancelled its date with McCube's team for Saturday, but the management of the latter team hopes to get William and Mary here instead,

Property Transfers,

Richmonds Lizzie E. Satterwhite to George W. Thomas, 40 2-3 feet on north side of Pleasants street, between Twenty-first and Scott, \$10.

The Norfolk and Western railroad has opened a Ticket Office at the Jefferson Hotel, where tickets can be purchased to all points reached by this company's lines, including Norfolk, Lynchburg, South, Southwest, and the West. Baggage can be checked through to destination at the Jefferson.

R. W. COURTNEY, District Passenger Agent District Passenger Agent

DID YOU EVER think that you cannot have good health without pure blood! Health comes by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes the blood pure.

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Every Day Finds NEW GOODS HERE!

Big Values for Little Prices.

Ladles' Coats, 25 inches long, two buttons, rough, curry boucle, ripple back, a \$10 Coat for \$5.26.

Navy Blue and Black Rough Material, two or three buttons, ripple back, \$7 value, for \$5.26.

Ladles' Black Astrachan Coat, two buttons, ripple back—a Coat such as you have been paying \$11 for—here \$10.

Rough Coats that cost you elsewhere \$1.25 here \$5.26. Canes of every description from \$1 to \$50.

Canes of every description from \$1 to \$50.

Men's Double-Breasted Navy Blue Working Shirts, 50c.

Ladies' Flannel Underskirts or Balmorals,
in patterns, 50c. each—all-wool.

All Shades and Black Silk Velvet, the \$1

All Shades and Fance took grade for 69c. 18-inch Black Silk Velvet, 48c. yard. 33-inch All-Wool Dress Goods, in checks and mixtures, 25c. yard. 590 rolls Straw Matting, 10c. yard.

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THE ANNUAL Horse Show in New York! NOVEMBER 11 TO 16, 1895. You cannot afford to miss this

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Company will run its second personally-conducted Excursion to New York to the Horse Show. Party now forming. Leave Richmond SATURDAY, November 9th, at 3:35 P. M. via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, connecting with our new and elegant steamship "Jamestown" at Norfolk, arriving in New York Sunlay 3 P. M. Returning, can Dry and Uniform Temperature leave New York Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday at 3 P. M., or Saturday 4 P. M. for Old Point; arriving in Richmond next evening at 6:50 via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Fare for roundtrip, including meals and state-Tickets good for ten days, and to REASONABLE RATES. return on any steamer of the line. Special hotel rates have been secured (American and European plans). As the party is limited and New York will be crowded with visitors at that time, early

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,

tion may be secured.

A Number of Opinions Handed Down by Judges Goff, Simonton and Bradley. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, November term, was in section

OUR LOW PRICES

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If you need Hats OUR PRICES tell the rest.

Se. Black and Navy Trimmed Cloth-Covered Sallors are

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Now 48c

Now 50c

Fine French Felt Shapes, large and small, black and colors, that sold at \$1.25 and \$1.38, are

Now 98c Se. Chenille-Edge Hats, black and col-ors, all the leading shapes, are

\$2.50 Satin-Crown Chenille Brim and All-Chentile Shapes, in colors and black,

Now \$1.75 38c. Plaid Tam O'Shanters, with and buckle, are

Now 25c 62c, values in Rob Roy Tam O

Now 39c 38c. values in Navy Yachting Caps, trimmed with gilt cord and star, are Now 19c

TRIMMED HATS. COME EARLY TO SECURE A CHOICE OF THESE

Now \$1.19 Also, a beautiful collection of TURBANS, TOQUES, FELT HATS, VELVET HATS, and BONNETS, handsomely trimmed, all new and nobby.

It would be unkind to ask you to compare them with others in the city at their price; put them alongside of Hats that cost half as much again.

Large shipment of LADIES and CHIL-DREN'S CLOAKS received yesterday. PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRAC-TIVE.

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Model Shoe Store.

Boys' Elegant School Shoes, \$1. Child's Strong Button Shoes,

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THE ANNUAL DONATION DAY OF THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL, 1960 east Clay street, will be held FRIDAY. November S. 1845, between the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M. Contributions of Groceries, Linen, and Money will be thankfully received by the Ladica. Augiliary of the Virginia Hospital, no5-tuefr2t

62c. Satin-Top Navy and Black Trimi

75c. Trimmed Felt Sailors, in black only 88c fine quality Trimmed Felt Sallors, with leather sweat-band, all colors and black, are

75c. Black Felt Walking Hats are

Now 25c

25 Trimmed Street Hats. made of Cloth, trimmed with Velvet, Quilis, and Chenille-Edge; in colors, navy, tan, brown, myrtle, also black; sold from

SPECIAL PRICES on TIPS, HALF-PLUMES, QUILLS, BIRDS, PARROTS JETS, WINGS, and ROSES for this week

Misses' Spring Heel Shoes, 69c.

Ladies' and Gent's Hand-Welt

\$1.35. Old Ladies' Shoes. \$1. House Slippers, 50c. Infants' Button Shoes, 15c.

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